

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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Some Editorial Comment.

Father Vaughan, a Catholic priest of England, is going after the morals of the rich of that country hammer and tongs. Well, they need it bad enough!

Across the brow of the large majority of men under the present system, if you could only see the letters, appears the word: "Failure." And mankind is getting ready to brand that same stigma across the brow of the capitalist system itself!

A unique Socialist meeting was held the other day at Monroe, N. Y., in the studio of Ferdinand Earle, the artist. The well known painter had thrown his spacious studio open to his fellow townsmen to enable them to hear a lecture on Socialism by Comrade John Spargo.

"Of more worth is one honest man to society and in the sight of God than all the crowned ruffians that ever lived," said Thomas Paine, when he was urging the American people to declare their independence from King George. And might it still right today, even though our rules do not wear actual crowns.

A rascal wrapped himself in an American flag and turning to the policemen who were on his track. He said to them: "Desecrate Old Glory. Instantly they stood still and the people cheered their patriotisms."

You can write your own moral to the above fable, bearing in mind that the rascal referred to stands typical of the capitalist system itself.

The United States is again examining Milwaukee national banks. It's a great game. One minute the government inspects and the next the bank is found to have been looted for months without the inspection interfering with the looters in any way. Shades of Fred. T. Day and Frank G. Bigelow! Bank inspection has a black eye and the government ought to find some way to regain confidence for its examinations.

A writer in *The Bookman* urges more attention to the study of the classics as a means of retarding the "peril" of Socialism. We do not know who this writer holds a brief for, but it is presumably for the class that lives by skinning a living out of their fellows. For no one else is there such a thing as a peril in the advance of Socialism. The great mass of the people stand vitally in need of it, and most of them ceased to regard it as a peril long ago.

Now the poor old Czar is having more trouble—and just when his old Peace Conference is in session, too!—his subjects are resigning from the police force and he's having a hard time keeping his army from going to pieces. It makes the scolding tears of chargin' gash from his eyes when he reads that old one of Napoleon's about being able to use half the people to shoot down the other half and realizes how dangerously near he is to having that rule cave in.

The conspirator, Gov. Gooding of Idaho, has over-reached himself in bossing the Republican Convention, which re-nominated him. His dictation of the nominees for the "Board of Pardons" discloses his vindictive spirit, and the hangman role he desires to assume. The act has swept away his fair words about a "fair trial and fair play," a revolt is on in his own camp, and betting characters are already offering wagers that Gooding will come in third in the gubernatorial race.

Capitalism the murderer! Capitalism causes poverty. Poverty causes disease and death. In Milwaukee during the present hot weather there has been an awful death rate amongst the infants of the working class. The health authorities are watching the milk supply. They would do well to ascertain how many families are going without ice by reason of the high prices of the ice combine. Instead of providing free hospitals first, with ice after the patient gets there, the city should provide free ice first, with the free hospital as an after consideration.

There's a social earthquake in Pittsburgh again. Many fashionable and wealthy residents have been called into court as witnesses at the trial of a road house proprietor who has been hauled up for selling liquor without a license. Naturally these "good" and "proper" folks would not be summoned as witnesses if they had not been inmates of the dive at one time or another, and the tongues of Pittsburghers are wagging at a high old rate. Funny how these awfully proper people who are so afraid Socialism would

break up the home turn out to be supporters of the tendencies that they wrongfully charge us with favoring! Such a generation of hypocrites!

The papers tell us of a piece of stock market manipulation by "King Edward," the other day, in which he cleaned up a nice little profit of sixty millions inside of a few hours.

The "King Edward" referred to is Edward H. Harrison, the railroad Croesus. And it is certainly a good sign when the newspapers get to calling him a king, for these heavy capitalists are the real kings of our time. The old trash on the European thrones are now the merest figure heads.

And think of sixty millions in a few hours! They are the boys that know how to play the game, and if you are a failure and have to live on chuch steak and shell worn bargains in canned goods, it simply shows you are "no good" and are "neglecting your opportunities."

Liverpool, one of the civilized cities of the world is referred to as the "city famous for its poor." Think of a city being famous for its poor! Is civilization a failure? Has our progress of the past centuries been in vain? It would seem so when cities become famous for the number of their population to whom all the advance of the centuries has been inadequate to get for them decent living conditions. A great civilization ours, when vast numbers are shut out from partaking of it.

We are just entering the densest belt of Dark Ages of Capitalism. From it we shall emerge into the light of Socialism. The signs about us are abundant that capitalism is breaking down. Social evolution marches on. One social system succeeds another, just as the man is the heir of the boy. Capitalism must go!

The Western Federation of Miners' officials in Denver received a letter from James A. Stewart, of Oakland, Cal., in which the latter confesses that he was in the employ of the Pinkerton agency and sent to Cananea, Mexico, to agitate a strike and cause trouble. He was given unlimited money. When he found that the Mexican miners were receiving only about one-half as much pay as the Americans he became converted to their cause in reality. Stewart was subsequently discharged because he had "failed in his work." He declares that his main object in making a public statement is to deny that the Western Federation of Miners had anything to do with the Cananea affair. Stewart adds that the Pinkertons will probably claim that his charges are false, but he says he can prove that he worked for the agency not only in Mexico, but in Cripple Creek mines.—E.R.

The following is a Russian revolutionary's account of how the fighters for freedom have to exist in that country. Search the pages of history, gather together the famous poems recounting world-benefitting martyrdoms, where will you find anything nobler than the struggle for human freedom that has been put up in the great backward nation of the grand dukes! Here is the account:

"This is how we workmen live. We lodge in garrets on the sixth floor, in little square rooms, several families in one. In winter when it is snowing and windy you can often see heaps of snow on the floor of our rooms. So poor! One cannot look at it quietly! The paper on the walls is torn; the glass in the windows broken, and the frames so old and rotten that you cannot open the windows for fear of its falling to pieces. Our rooms are sad to look at. No chairs, only one wooden stool, and wooden planks to sleep on, seething with vermin. Seldom a mattress, usually rags for the bedding, and no pillows. The children and parents very poorly clad. When you enter such a room you are struck by the look of the children. They do not run about and shout; they sit on the floor, five, six, and more in each room; they look lifelessly down and are listlessly playing with some dirty old rags."

And this is but a brief glimpse. The sum total of the misery, the uncertainty and the apprehension of the lives of these brave people would be unendurable to your average person of case in America.

It is amusing to see Roosevelt warmly favor the Keats and Shelley museum project, when it is remembered that it was the president who coarsely referred to Thomas Paine as "a filthy little Atheist." Keats and Shelley were both Atheists to the core, whereas Paine was not an Atheist but a reverential Deist. And he was not filthy, but a facti-

ous dresser, nor little, being taller in stature, as he was also in nobility and intellectuality, than Teddy himself. What Paine wrote on the Bible has been said over and over again by divines like Lyman Abbot and others, and he had a right to give his views on the subject, being a resident of a country where we boast of religious freedom and the right of free conscience. Great as were Keats and Shelley, from this country's standpoint, Paine was a monumental figure, one of the real patriots of the Revolution, and to him we owe today what measure of political liberty we Americans enjoy, for historians are forced, no matter what the state of their religious prejudices, to admit that it was he of all men who nerved the colonists up to the declaration of their independence from Great Britain. He was "the author-hero of the Revolution," the man who dared in those stirring times to direct and head the idea of throwing off the yoke of monarchy. All authentic accounts of his life, notably that of the historian Parton, show him to have been a grand character, a true democrat and patriot and a fearless hater of the oppression of man by man. And his political writings will live as long as this nation endures and after Teddy's books are forgotten. If it had not been for Paine Teddy would never have had the chance to be president of the largest nation on the globe, and yet he called him a "filthy little Atheist," and now wants to do homage to Keats and Shelley. Consistency thou art a jewel!

The explanation is easy. The two great poets have remained respectable, whereas Paine was set upon and turned into an ogre and a bogey by the Puritanical witch-burners of his day in the hope that the people would be afraid to read his writings on the subject of religion. And Teddy is little enough to join those out-of-date character assassins.

New Zealand is not perfect, by any means, but that is not the question. The question is whether it has progressed and is progressing toward the rule of the workers faster than other countries, and on this point we cannot do very much scoffing at New Zealand. Its people are certainly trying, and the word people, in this instance, includes the workers. Tom Mann, an old Socialist war horse of England, is now a resident of the little island nation, talks very cheerfully of the future of Labor there. When a Socialist is hopeful there is generally reason for it. Among other things he says:

"It so happened that, beginning with January, 1902, both New Zealand and Great Britain began working under new conditions produced by the extension of their respective factory acts. And while the actual changes brought about by the new act in the colony are probably considerably less than at home, the colonial act is, as might be expected, considerably in advance of that of Great Britain. For a long time several combines have provided that the hours of labor of various sections of state employees shall be fixed at forty-eight hours a week, but I do not know of any country that has provided in a factory act that the hours of adult labor shall not exceed forty-eight per week until New Zealand did it with the act that came into effect as stated. In various parts regulations have been legally enforced that resulted in men working not more than forty-eight hours weekly, but it is, I believe, a new departure in industrial regulation to fix definitely the hours of men by law, as is now done in New Zealand. Section 18 of the said act includes the following:

The Big Labor Day Herald!

Bigger this year than ever! Just the material to put in the hands of Labor by our propagandists! Do not be sparing with it!

- The following some of the features of this great number:
1. A greeting to the Social-Democrats of America by the greatest living scientist of this age, Alfred Russel Wallace, of England, printed in fac-simile as received by us. Also an article written by him.
 2. Special article on the Moyer-Haywood outrage by Victor L. Berger.
 3. Message to Labor by the author of "The Jung" Upton Sinclair.
 4. Clarence Darrow's masterly address to the inmates of the Chicago jail, in which he shows them the economic reasons for their being there. Mr. Darrow will be one of the counsel in the trial of Moyer and Haywood.
 5. Jaures' great Socialist speech on labor and the great mine disaster in France, as delivered by him in the French Chamber of Deputies. Additional interest attaches to Jaures' speech now, as it was due to his efforts alone that Dreyfus was brought back from Devil's Island and finally vindicated.
 6. A ringing Labor Day article by Allan L. Benson, editor of the *Detroit Daily Times* and author of "Socialism Made Plain," "Confessions of Capitalism," etc., etc.
 7. "A Fair Day's Wages for a Fair Day's Work," by Frederick Engels.
 8. "Men Who are Eaten!" Charles Kingley's famous preaching on economic cannibalism, from "Alton Locke."
 9. "Socialism and the World's Peace," by Edward Slade.
 10. "Capital," by Harry Quelch. "Socialism and the Home," by Walter Thomas Mills; "The Muse of Labor," by Edwin Markham, and a host of other good things.
 11. Motive from one of Walter Crane's great Labor drawings showing the race toward the light, and various other illustrations.
- This will be a great issue for Labor Day! It deserves the widest circulation. Order it in bundles and send in your orders at once so that we may keep our presses going once they are started. Otherwise you may not get in before the edition is exhausted!
- Get a big bundle and sow them right and left! A bundle of one thousand will cost you \$7.50. A bundle of one hundred will cost 75 cents. Do not delay!

Facing the Facts!

Says Sydney Brooks in *Harper's Weekly*:

"The politicians are always the last people to see what is going on under their noses. They will jeer at me when I prophesy, with the utmost confidence, that at the next presidential election the Socialists will poll over a million votes. They (the politicians) do not realize that the masses have sickened of the buncomb and insincerities of the old parties or that they are coming to realize that politics as played in the United States is no more than a game between two sets of sharp-headed politicians. The public, I believe, is growing less and less muddle-headed. It is having a pretty severe training in actualities; it is getting to see things as they really are. It sees, for instance, that in America the scale dips down on the side of capital more heavily and wantonly than in any other country in the world; it believes — is it wrong in believing? — that the millionaire and the boss rule and own this land and everything that there is above and beneath it; that together they cannot control all the functions of government; that the courts and the ballot box are merely instruments of their power; and the constitution a hand-maid of their iniquities; that all legislation is conceived in their interests, drafted and voted for by their henchmen; that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor; ten thousand dollars for the protection of property and only twenty dollars for the protection of human life; that under the forms of democracy the American system and the American ideas have been warped and perverted into a conspiracy of plutocrats and professional politicians against the common weal; that justice and equality — not only social equality of opportunity — have vanished from the American soil; and that many millions of Americans, women and children as well as men, fatuously calling themselves free, are held in the grip of a wage slavery more horrible and more remorseless than that of the new Congo or the old South."

A male worker shall not be employed in or about a factory

(a) For more than forty-eight hours, excluding meal time, in any one week, nor

(b) For more than eight hours and three-quarters in any one day, nor

(c) For more than five hours continuously without an interval of at least three-quarters of an hour for a meal.

"It is further provided that—

A woman or boy shall not be employed in or about a factory

(a) For more than forty-five hours (take note, forty-five, not forty-eight, T. M.), excluding meal times, in any one week, nor

(b) For more than eight hours and a quarter, excluding meal times, in any one day, nor

(c) For more than four hours and a quarter continuously without an interval of at least three-quarters of an hour for a meal, nor at any time after 1 o'clock on one day of each week; and in the case of women not at any time between 6 in the evening and 8 in the morning, and in the case of boys not at any time between 6 p. m. and 7.45 a. m., but the women over eighteen years of age in woolen mills may work forty-eight hours a week.

"The shops and shop assistants act is very effective and far reaching. The act covers all clerks in banks, insurance offices, etc., and it provides that all shops must close on one working day at 1 o'clock in each week. The closing hour of all

offices shall not be later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, except Saturday, when the closing hour shall be 1 o'clock.

"How would these conditions suit the shop assistants and office clerks of London? One of the last meetings I addressed in London was on behalf of the shop assistants and their especial grievance was the "living in system." Living in does not obtain in New Zealand, except with the butchers.

"New Zealand, whatever may be its shortcomings, is setting a pace in many ways; but, on the other hand, the capitalist trusts are beginning to assert themselves. The possibilities of development here are enormous and old Pluto is prospecting in various garbs. In certain directions he has a serious grip, but the workers seem sanguine they will be able to cope with the gentleman. More power to the people, your readers will say, and so say all of us."

Says the *Catholic Citizen*, quoting the average anti-Socialist priest:

"Socialism is wrong, because our Holy Father the Pope has condemned it in the Encyclical *Rerum Novarum*."

"But will this argument prove widely or permanently effective with those Catholics, more or less attracted by the glittering promises of Socialism? We are not discussing the validity of the argument; we are discussing its persuasive power with the people addressed—in other words, the temper and mental caliber of the laboring masses."

"Sometimes a presidential election is won, not by the arguments of the spellbinders, but by the condition of the country—good times favoring the party in power, and bad times helping the opposition party. The Socialistic propaganda is affected the same way. The present system of individualism and private property must hulk itself behind good conditions; and the wisest efforts of those who would uphold society, as it is now constituted, should go towards promoting the equalizing influences which law and justice and public policy authorize."

"Make the masses of the people home owners, and increase rather than abridge, the opportunities of the industrious poor, if you would deliver the most effective blow to Socialism."

The *Citizen's* warning has been already in the minds of many upholders of the present capitalist system, and hence the political efforts to improve conditions so that the present system can be endured for a longer period. But we Socialists are also in favor of improving conditions for the masses. We well know that the more the people have the less they will be content with half justice. Socialism will not come through the misery of the people, but through their enlightenment. The people mean to have justice.

The government has begun to get after the Mexican plantation company swindles, and the wonder is that it waited as long as it did. The get-rich-quick schemers are ever with us. They make money easily, the capitalist newspapers are eager enough to lend their space for big advertisements of the swindles at so much per inch, and the men on the inside get rich and the suckers on the outside lose their savings.

A man of criminal bent or who is weak enough morally to succumb to the temptation to get his living by preying upon his kind, finds this stock bargain scheming a fine field in which to exercise his criminality without fear of being molested so long as he is cautious. Capitalism

Another Foreign Notion!

By Victor L. Berger.

EVERYBODY knows that the labor movement of Germany shows in general a broader activity than the labor movement of either England or America. This is due to the stimulating influence of Socialist ideas.

The platform of the German labor movement—political as well as economic—includes demands, for instance, which have not even been thought of by workmen of other countries.

Just now the question of summer vacations is agitated in Germany, and the trade unions there are taking this matter in hand.

And the interest in this question is not confined to trade union circles in Germany. Members of the capitalist class are also considering this problem—only, of course, in most cases in order to oppose it.

Yet the German is a methodical person. And thus the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of Germany sent out a list of questions all over the country in order to determine what would be the effect on privately owned industries if the states, the countries, and the municipalities should grant all their workmen and employees a summer vacation with full pay.

Now, as everybody knows, the state in Germany employs very many workmen on the railroads and other similar institutions. The cities also manage and operate a good many of the public service institutions. And therefore a vacation of two weeks with full pay would reach very many persons of the laboring class.

Quite full replies have been made to these questions by members of the Handels-Kammer (Chamber of Commerce) of Berlin.

The directors of the Handels-Kammer report that the great majority of the privately owned industries give no sort of summer vacation whatever, and that many factory owners declare that they do not intend to give any such vacations in the future, no matter what the state or the city may do. Some complain that the influence of the state is very pernicious.

Only a comparatively small number of private firms had introduced summer vacations in their factories in the last two or three years. The extent of the vacation, according to their report, depends on the length of service and varies greatly. In some cases it is only a few days. In others it is two or three weeks. It depends upon the years of service and the kind of work done by the factory. In some instances, for example, according to these answers, the workman gets a vacation of eight days after three years service, of ten days after five years service, and of fourteen days after ten years service. For the most part, conditions determine the vacations. In a few cases, the unions have stipulated for a vacation when making a contract with the firm.

The report of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin gives great prominence to the question of the influence of the summer vacation for workmen on the relations between employer and employee.

There were different opinions on this point.

Some held that the benevolent interest shown by the employer in his employees in granting them a summer vacation with full pay has not succeeded in evoking a friendlier attitude on the part of the workmen. These employers claim that the accustomed insolence of the workmen in continually demanding higher wages and better conditions has not been diminished at all by the fact that they got a vacation.

Other employers, thought that this generosity on the part of the employers would by and by be appreciated by the workmen. These employers very wisely claim that the hateful attitude of the workmen to the employers was the product of a variety of causes and that therefore it was impossible to determine the effect of one measure, like granting them a summer vacation.

These employers hold that the summer vacation for workmen had a good effect, in respect to the employers' benefit, and that it was therefore not to be regarded as a sacrifice at all, even from the standpoint of the employers.

Now the German Socialist papers—which in Germany include about the entire labor press—sharply criticize these answers. They bring out that the laborer's side of the matter has not been considered at all, nor the higher standpoint of the welfare of the nation, which after all depends upon a strong and healthy laboring class. The Socialist papers demand that this question be discussed from a national hygienic standpoint, and from the standpoint of the just rights of the workman. They scorn the benevolence of the capitalist class, and laugh at the idea that the granting of the paid vacation can in any way abolish class feeling of the workmen against the capitalist class.

Yet they admit that the workmen will appreciate concessions from employers without softening their other demands for that reason. But if the capitalist class imagines for one moment that by granting workmen vacations for a week or two, the proletariat will be made docile, then that is a forlorn hope.

So much for the discussion of this subject in Germany.

The American trade union movement has not yet considered the problem of summer vacations for workmen at all. At least we have not heard any instance of any trade union demanding a mid-summer vacation of two weeks with pay from the owners of the factory. But we ought also to remember that in Germany, on account of its more moderate climate, vacations are not so necessary as in America, where the summer's heat is very oppressive. Yet in Germany, the employers themselves are discussing it. That is the influence of a strong Socialist movement.

And it seems reasonable that what is so generally conceded to clerks and office help should no less be the right of a factory hand and of workers in the building trades. The right to a vacation during the summer months ought to be made the demand of every trade union alongside of the demand for higher wages, and shorter hours of labor.

As a matter of fact, the summer vacation is far more necessary for the factory worker than for the bank clerk. And we all know that every capitalist and his family take a vacation for all summer. But, of course, the workmen of this country would have to fight before the capitalist class can be made to "understand" this.

In order to be able to make this fight effectively, the working class itself must be convinced of the necessity of summer vacations. This may be a "new one" for America, but as we have seen, it is a general demand in Germany. And it cannot hurt our trade union movement and our working class if we import another entirely "un-American" and "foreign" idea from Germany, and see whether we can "re-incarnate" it in this country.

Victor L. Berger.

prompts him to it. The average man who plods along honestly is in about the same situation as the famished working girl who is urged by her companion to depart from the path of virtue and starvation to revel in vice and its more or less temporary affluence, and to become a harpy among her fellow humans. Capitalism is very holy, it spurs the people on to prey. And if it with the innate nobility of human nature, society would be almost as

wholly made up of human sharks, gamblers, confidence men, court-essans, swindlers, thieves, and cut-throats. But mankind is withstanding splendidly this evil prompting when everything is considered, and just this fact makes Socialism possible. Capitalism has not succeeded in corrupting human nature. Human nature is sick at heart and restless and rebellious. It is already demanding a better system of society.

A Masterful Criticism by Maxim Gorky!

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY REVEALS THE PRESENT PLIGHT OF AMERICAN IDEALS WITH A GRAND AND UNSPARING HAND.

Maxim Gorky has written his impressions of America. The article will appear in the August number of *Appletan's Magazine*. He thus describes New York:

Far out on the shore, silent and dark "skyscrapers" are outlined against the fog. Rectangular, with no desire to be beautiful, these dull, heavy piles rise up in the sky, stern, cheerless and morose. In the windows of these prisons there are no flowers, and no children are anywhere seen. These structures elevate the price of land to heights as lofty as their tops, but debate the taste to depths as low as their foundations. It is always so. In great houses dwell small people.

From afar the city looks like a huge jaw with black, uneven teeth. It belches forth clouds of smoke into the sky, and sniffs like a glut-

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Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

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By JOHN SPARGO. Introduction by Robert Hunter.

This book, although scarcely dry from the press, has been adopted as a text book by Columbia University.

Cloth, Illustrated, 111 Pages. Price \$1.50

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

ton suffering from overcorpulence. When you enter it you feel that you have fallen into a stomach of brick and iron which swallows up millions of people, and churns, grinds and digests them.

The people walk along the pavements. They push hurriedly forward, all hastily driven by the same force that enslaves them. But their faces are calm, their hearts do not feel the misfortune of being slaves; indeed by a tragic self-conceit they yet feel themselves its masters. In their eyes gleams a consciousness of independence, but they do not know it is but the sorry independence of the ax in the hands of the woodman, of the hammer in the hands of the blacksmith. This liberty is the tool in the hands of the Yellow Devil—Gold. Inner freedom, freedom of the heart and soul, is not seen in their energetic countenances. This energy without liberty is like the glitter of a new knife which has not yet had time to be dulled, it is like the gloss of a new rope.

UNHAPPY NEW YORK.

It is the first time that I have seen such a huge city monster; nowhere have people appeared to me so unfortunate, so thoroughly enslaved to life, as in New York. And furthermore, nowhere have I seen them so this huge plantamagoria of stone, iron and glass, this product of the sick and wasted imagination of Mercury and Pluto. And looking upon this life, I began to think that in the hand of the statue of Bartholdt there blazes not the torch of liberty, but the dollar.

The large number of monuments in the city parks testifies to the pride which its inhabitants take in their great men. These statues covered with a veil of dirt involuntarily force one to put a low estimate upon the gratitude felt by the Americans toward all those who lived and died for the good of their country. The mammoth fortunes of Morgan and Rockefeller wipe off from memory the significance of the creators of liberty—Lincoln and Washington.

"This is a new library they are building," said some one to me, pointing to an unfinished structure surrounded by a park. And he added importantly: "It will cost \$2,000,000!" The shelves will measure 150 miles!"

Another gentleman told me, as he pointed out a painting to me: "It is worth \$500."

After commenting on our lack of artistic feeling and culture, Gorky continues:

I am, at the least dazzled by the amount of money a man possesses; but his lack of honor, of love for his country, and of concern for its welfare always fills me with sadness. A man milking his country like a cow, or fattening on it like a parasite, is a sorry sort of

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inspiration. How pitiful that America, which they say has full political liberty, is utterly wanting in liberty and spirit! When you see with what profound interest and idolatry the millionaires are regarded here, you involuntarily begin to suspect the democracy of the country. Democracy and so many kings. Democracy and a "higher society." All this is strange and incomprehensible.

All the numerous trusts and syndicates, developing with a rapidity and energy possible only in America, will ultimately call forth to life its enemy, revolutionary Socialism, which, in turn, will develop as rapidly and as energetically. But while the process of swallowing up individuals by capital, and of the organization of the masses is going on, capitalism will spoil many stomachs and heads, many hearts and minds.

Speaking of the national spirit, I must also speak of the morality of the nation. That side of life has always been a poser to me. I cannot understand it; and when people speak seriously about it, I cannot help but smile. At best, moralist to me is a man at whom I wink from the corner of my eye, and, drawing him aside, whisper in his ear:

"Ah, you rascal! It isn't that I am a skeptic, but I know the world, I know it to my sorrow."

Man is by nature curious. I have more than once lifted the lid of the moral vessel, and every time there issued from it such a rank, stifling smell of lies and hypocrisy, cowardice and wickedness as was quite beyond the power of my nostrils to endure.

I am willing to think that the Americans are the best moralists in the world, and that even my grandpa was a child in comparison. I admit that nowhere else in the world are there to be found such stern priests of ethics and morality, and, therefore, I leave them alone. But a word about the practical side. America prides itself on its morals, and occasionally constitutes itself as judge, evidently presuming that it has worked out in its social relations a system of conduct worthy of imitation. I believe this is a mistake.

AFFECTING AMERICAN SOCIETY.

The Americans run the risk of making themselves ridiculous if they begin to pride themselves on their society. There is nothing whatever original about it; the depravity of the "higher classes of society" is a common thing in Europe. If the Americans permit the development of a "higher society" in their country, there is nothing remarkable in the fact that depravity also grows apace. And that no week passes without some loud scandal in this "higher society" is no cause for pride in the originality of American morals. You can find all these things in Europe, also.

I must yet mention the fact that in America they steal money very frequently and lots of it. This, of course, is but natural. Where there is a great deal of money there are a great many thieves. To imagine a thief without money is as difficult as to imagine an honest man with money. But that again is a phenomenon common to all countries.

HORROR OF THE EAST SIDE.

A magnificent Broadway, but a horrible East Side! What an irreconcilable contradiction, what a tragedy! The street of wealth must perforce give rise to harsh and stern laws devised by the financial aristocracy, by the slaves of the Yellow Devil, for a war upon poverty and the Whitechapel of New York. The poverty and the vice of the east side must perforce breed anarchy. I do not speak of a theory; I speak of the development of envy, malice and vengeance; of that, in a word, which degrades man to the level of an anti-social being. These two irreconcilable currents, the psychology of the rich and the feeling of the poor, threaten to clash which will lead to a whole series of tragedies and catastrophes.

America is possessed of a great store of energy, and therefore everything in it, the good and the bad, develops with greater rapidity than anywhere else.

The children in the streets of New York produce a profoundly sad impression. Playing ball amidst the chaos of the tumultuous city, they seem like flowers thrown by some rude and cruel hand into the dust and dirt of the pavements. The whole day long they inhale the vapors of the monstrous city, the metropolis of the Yellow Devil. Pity for their little lungs, pity for their eyes choked up with dust!

I have seen poverty plenty, and know well her green, bloodless,

haggard countenance. But the horror of east side poverty is sadder than everything I have known. Children pick out from the garbage boxes on the curbstones pieces of rotten bread and devour it, together with the mold, and the dirt, there in the street in the stifling dust and the choking air. They fight for it like little dogs. At midnight and later they are still rolling in the dust and the dirt of the street, these living rebukes to wealth, these melancholy blossoms of poverty. What sort of fluid runs in their veins? What must be the chemical structure of their veins? Their lungs are like rags fed upon dirt; their little stomachs like the garbage boxes from which they obtain their food. What sort of men can grow up out of these children of hunger and penury? What citizens?

America, you who astound the world with your millionaires, look first to the children on the east side, and consider the menace they hold out to you! The boast of riches when there is an east side is a stupid boast.

However, "there is no evil without a good," as they say in Russia, country of optimists.

This life of gold accumulation, this idolatry of money, this horrible worship of the Golden Devil already begins to stir up protest in the country. The odious life, entangled in a network of iron and oppressing the soul with its dismal emptiness, arouses the disgust of healthy people, and they are beginning to seek for a means of rescue from spiritual death.

COMPARED TO EUROPE.

And so we see millionaires and clergymen declaring themselves Socialists, and publishing newspapers and periodicals for the propaganda of Socialism. The creation of "settlements" by the rich intellectuals, their abandonment of the luxury of their parental homes for the wilds of the east side—all this is evidence of an awakening spirit; it heralds the gradual rise in America of the human life. Little by little people begin to understand that the slavery of gold and the slavery of poverty are both equally destructive.

The important thing is that the people have begun to think.

After all that I have said, I am involuntarily drawn to make a parallel between Europe and America. On that side of the ocean there is much beauty, much liberty of the spirit, and a bold, vehement activity of the mind. There art always shines like the sky at night with the living sparkle of the imperishable stars. On this side there is no beauty. The rude vigor of political and social youth is fettered by the rusty-chains of the old Puritan morality bound to the decayed fragments of dead prejudices.

Looks for a Convulsion. . . . Europe shows evidence of moral decrepitude, and, as a consequence of this, skepticism. She has suffered much. Her spiritual suffering has produced an aristocratic apathy, it has made her long for peace and quiet.

America has not yet suffered the pangs of the dissatisfied spirit, she has not yet felt the aches of the mind. Discontent has but just begun here. And it seems to me that when America will turn her energy to the quest of liberty of the spirit, the world will witness the spectacle of a great conflagration which will cleanse this country from the dirt of gold, and will shine like a magnificent cut diamond, reflecting in its great heart all the thought of the world, all the beauty of life.

All men having the same origin are of equal antiquity; nature has made no difference in their formation. Strip the noble naked and you are as well as they; dress them in your rags and you in their robes and you will doubtless be the nobles. Poverty and riches only discriminate betwixt you—Machiavelli.

No public benefit of any kind arises from the existence of an idle rich class. The wealth accumulated by their ancestors and others on their behalf, where it is employed as capital, no doubt helps to sustain industry; but what they consume in luxury and idleness is not capital, and helps to sustain nothing but their unprofitable lives. . . . Let them take their proper place as drones in the hive, gorging at a feast to which they have contributed nothing.

Wisconsin State Platform.

THE Social-Democratic party is the American political expression of the international movement of the modern working class for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under the present system, society is rapidly dividing into two classes: the rich and the poor, the capitalist class and the proletariat. The one toils without enjoying, the other enjoys without toiling.

In the wage earner of the cities and the farmer, we recognize the types of the producing elements of this country. Under our present economic system, both are exploited for the benefit of the capitalist class, the laborer on the sale of his labor power and the farmer on the sale of his products. Both are again exploited in the purchase of practically all the necessities of life.

The final aim of the Social-Democratic party is the emancipation of the producers and the abolition of the capitalist system. For that purpose, we organize the producing classes in city and country into a political party to take control of the powers of government.

The most characteristic expression of the present economic system is the trust and the monopoly.

Electricity, steam, and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Competition has wiped out competition. Production on a large scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. The trust and the monopoly are here, whether we wish it or not. The only question is whether they shall be public or private monopolies.

Private monopoly is a curse to the nation. Thus we see the coal trust making untold millions out of the suffering of the poor, the oil trust piling up the greatest fortune the world has ever seen upon the ruin of innumerable small dealers and in defiance of all laws and courts of justice, the meat trust sending thousands of unsuspecting human beings to an early grave by selling diseased meat simply to make dividends and heap up millions. Similar statements could be proven against all the other trusts.

Therefore the Social-Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance, without regard to human life or welfare. There is no relief to be expected from any of the old parties.

Formerly, the Republican party was the favorite political organization of capitalism, while the Democratic party stood for the middle class. But since the trusts have bought the Democratic party, there is no difference between the two. They both stand for capitalism and the present economic system.

With this in view, the Social-Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and declares its adherence to the platform of the national Socialist party adopted at the convention in Chicago, and pledges itself at the present time to the following measures:

First, to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal, the meat, the oil, the sugar, the farming machinery trusts, and others of the same kind.

Second, to bring about the national ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and express companies and steamship lines.

Third, to enact a law, granting every wage worker over 60 years of age, who has earned less than \$1,000 a year and has been a citizen of the United States for sixteen years at least, a pension of not less than \$12 a month for the rest of his life.

Fourth, to bring about the enactment of a national law by which the government of the United States shall lend the cities and townships money on bonds issued by said cities and townships. Such loans shall be made in legal tender and without interest, the refund to take place in twenty years in equal shares. The money shall have its intrinsic value secured by the bonds and the assessed valuation of the city or township that receives the loan, and it shall be canceled with the bonds as fast as the loan is refunded.

Fifth, to amend the United States constitution so as to abolish the United States Senate, which is a bulwark of capitalism and trustocracy—the general referendum of all the people to take its place as a check, under proper provisions. Furthermore to elect the United States judges by the people of their respective districts, for terms not to exceed six years—instead of having them appointed by the president—in order to make an end of government by injunction.

Sixth, to establish life-insurance by the national government.

We also demand, Seventh, that all elective officers, national, state, and municipal, shall be made subject to the imperative mandate, and to a recall, by the expressed wish of three-fourths of their constituency.

Eighth, that no city in Wisconsin shall have the right to sell, lease or give away public franchises. Provided, however, that in cases where existing laws and public necessity make a franchise unavoidable, it shall be granted only upon such terms as will guarantee

justice to the people in the matter of rates, and fair treatment of the workers in respect to hours of labor, wages, etc., and especially shall provide for the transfer of the utility to public ownership at the earliest possible hour. Or, provided further, that the granting of such franchise shall first be approved by general referendum of the respective city or township.

Ninth, Every city in Wisconsin shall have the right to take possession of all its public utilities by paying to the present owners the price of the properties involved as fixed by an impartial jury, the same not to include any franchise values; and every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds for that purpose. All unlimited franchises now in existence to be declared null and void.

Tenth, complete self-government for cities and townships. They shall have the right to erect public slaughter houses, cold-storage plants, elevators, coal and wood yards, ice houses, stock yards, and manufacture commodities and sell them to the citizens at cost.

Eleventh, the state shall provide free school books and school utensils to the pupils of the public schools. We also demand legislation enabling school districts in the country to give better school facilities and free transportation for the children to and from school.

Twelfth, that no further water rights shall be given away to individuals or private corporations, and those that have been given away, shall be recovered as rapidly as possible. All mineral rights reserved in private contract shall be abolished. No land belonging to the state shall be sold, and all lands now belonging to the state shall be kept for state purposes.

Thirteenth, that steps be taken to protect the head waters of our rivers. We demand also the reforesting of denuded tracts suitable for reforesting, so as to provide wooded land for future generations who have been robbed by the timber thieves.

Fourteenth, that laws be enacted, limiting the working of youths under 21 years of age and women of any age employed anywhere in Wisconsin to eight hours a day, and prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age in any factory, store, workshop or mine, also for the strictest protection of life and limb in workshops, factories, mines, stores, railways and boats. Also the removal of the principle of contributory negligence from our statutes, and the enactment of laws to compensate workmen when injured while employed. All wages to be paid weekly in lawful money.

Fifteenth, that a graduated income and inheritance tax be enacted, small inheritances and small incomes to be exempt.

Sixteenth, that fire and accident insurance be established by the state.

The Social-Democratic party also stands for every radical change that will bring more wealth, more culture, and more security to the masses of the people. But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are not a cure for all the existing evils, nor are they all Socialist measures. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives, capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Under no circumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind. The people should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which will secure to the people collectively the ownership of the means of production and distribution and thereby the blessings of our modern inventions, and a standard of civilization and culture hitherto unknown in history.

This is the program of the Social-Democratic party in Wisconsin. We call upon every intelligent voter of this state, regardless of race, nationality or religion to join the Social-Democratic party, vote its ticket, build up its organization, and stand shoulder to shoulder for a better order and a higher civilization. And especially to the economically oppressed we call in the words of the immortal Karl Marx:—

Proletarians of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

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Socialistic Miscellany.

Clerical Consistency.
Said a robber to a preacher,
"You're in need of cash, I hear:
"I will give you some to meet your
"Pressing needs the coming
year."
"Thank you, and the Lord who
sent it,"
Said the preacher in reply;
"Though dishonesty may taint it,
"Sinners may complain—not I."
Said the robber to the preacher,
"Please accept another gift:
"Here's a horse—a lovely creature
—Splendid pedigree, and swift;
"Young, But gentle," said the
donor;
"At a very recent date
"Stolen from his former owner,
"Living in a neighboring State."
Said the preacher, "Sir, you blunder,
"Counting me into your plan
"For unloading stolen plunder—
"I am not that sort of man."
Said the robber, "You're a scholar,
"So you can explain, of course,
"Why you take a stolen dollar,
"But refuse a stolen horse!"
—J. L. McCrerv.

Japan Getting Wise!
Washington, July 18.—According
to advices received by the bureau
of manufacturers, the Japanese
government has undertaken one of
the greatest experiments in the
world's history which indicates a
clear purpose to protect, supervise,

**NEW ZEALAND'S
REPLY
TO PESSIMISM.**
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By Ira B. Cross. A survey of the curse of child labor as it exists in the country to-day. Full of verified facts on the subject.
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By the Rev. A. M. Stirtion. A former Prohibitionist shows why prohibition will not prohibit. Some staggering arguments are advanced.
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Written by CLAYTON J. LAMB
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VANGUARD" one year for only 25 Cents. To subscribers in Milwaukee
where we have to pay extra postage, 35 Cents. Order at once.
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son who has exposed their dastardly business methods. "You're a liar!" is substantially their reply to all accusers. Armour landed in New York from a junket to Europe the other day, made a sweeping denial of every charge, and then resorted to the convenient demagogical trick of whining that the Socialists are trying to destroy his business. Whenever some such skunk is driven into a corner and doesn't know in what other way to cover up his contemptible methods he tries to gain public sympathy by raising a loud howl against Socialism,—in the same manner as the slave drivers of fifty years ago thought to save their "peculiar institution" by railing against the "nigger abolitionists." However, continuous denunciations of that character did the slave masters more harm than good. The people began to respect the abolitionists and soon decent citizens were proud to refer to themselves as belonging to that movement. It is to be hoped that the Armours and the rest of the unholy phalanx crew will keep on condemning the Socialists. After a while those worgingmen who imitate the plutes will become disgusted with the company they are in.—Cleveland Citizen.

Our Judicial Disgrace.
It is a remarkable fact that two courts as far apart geographically as New York and Oregon, should at about the same time make decisions as far apart legally and morally as that a State law regulating the time of work for working women is unconstitutional in one of these States and constitutional in the other. The Oregon court holds that such laws are constitutional. The New York court holds that they are unconstitutional on the ground that they interfere with the right of private contract. On this point the New York decisions are somewhat in the nature of legal curiosities, in view of the fact that until the question of labor time became part of the burning labor question, the courts uniformly held that legislatures have full power to regulate labor time. The old cases arose on the basis of the Sunday laws, which were attacked as being enacted for religious reasons. The courts admitted that if the laws had no other purpose than to legalize religious observances they would be invalid; but they sustained the Sunday laws on the ground that one day in seven be a day of cessation from work, and this being so that the legislature has full power to choose the day, the fact that it chooses a day of religious observance being merely incidental and having no bearing upon the question. That line of decisions appears to have been thrust completely aside by the New York courts in their efforts to nullify laws exactly like the Sunday laws in principle, but which are made for the protection of persons whom other laws have made helpless beggars for opportunities to work.—The Public.

Labor in Chicago Stock Yards.
The fact that Mr. Armour is only following ordinary business principles in the hiring of labor does not alter or mitigate the other fact that Mr. Armour's employees have wretched homes and live wretched lives. Mr. Armour is not responsible for the fact that in his business he needs three common laborers for every skilled artisan. But the consequence of that fact is that the district immediately surrounding the stock-yards is a common labor district living on common labor wages.
"It is in that district, of all districts in America, that common labor can be seen in rakedest form and in largest mass. There the concentration of an enormous industry has created an almost feudal domain of central factory-castles and of hoveled industrial peasants. There the development of scientific methods of reduction has almost eliminated the skilled artisan and has left a sullen monotonous heap of mere breathing muscle."
"If the fifty-cent man worked ten hours a day six days in the week throughout the year he would have an average weekly wage of \$30. If the seventeen-and-a-half-cent man worked steadily in the same way he would have a weekly wage of \$10.50. But actual wages fall far below this level.
"Work in the stock yards is irregular. The shipments of cattle vary. There is a daily variation and there is a seasonal variation. The daily variation runs from, say, thirty thousand cattle on Wednesday to, say, three hundred on Saturday. The seasonal variation is an even greater hardship. In summer there are comparatively few animals to be slaughtered.

DRINK Schlitz
The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.
The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unwholesome. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

Therefore the average work day is much shorter in summer than it is in winter.
"A common laborer, a seventeen-and-a-half-cent man, would of course be subject to the same daily and seasonal variations which reduced the earnings of the fifty-cent man from \$30 a week to \$11.11 in a bad year and to \$21.70 in a good one. The actual wages of the seventeen-and-a-half-cent man now become clearer. With shortened work-days every week and every summer he earned an average weekly wage of \$4.04 in 1897 and of \$7.60 in 1902. He fell to just that extent below his theoretical wage of \$10.50.
"This wage, about five dollars in 1897, and about seven and a half dollars in 1902, is the wage which applies in general to all common labor in the stock-yards district. And common labor is three-fourths of the total.
"Nevertheless, we have not yet reached rock-bottom. We have been considering a common laborer who was kept in the gang throughout the year whenever slaughtering was being done. But frequently the supply of animals sinks so low that a great many men have to be laid off altogether. A shortened work-day during the winter is now supplemented by an absolute lack of employment during the summer. In the case of certain packing houses a full third of the force has been laid off during a slack period. When such a disaster happens, the common laborer's average weekly wage of from \$4.04 to \$7.60 is again pared to the quick."—The Outlook.

Why Higher Gas here?
Municipal Journal and Engineer:
It is interesting to note that while a great flood of comment, inquiry and discussion is covering this country from end to end respecting the price of gas to the consumer, a glance at things in this regard on "the other side of the pond" shows such a marked difference as to what is paid there for this commodity that the matter is well worth quoting.
Without particularly specifying Glasgow and Birmingham, where the subject has been made one of special experiment, practice and administration, with the effect of reducing the price to 50 cents per thousand in Glasgow and 56 cents in Birmingham, respectively—about half of the average paid in the United States—it is well to take one of the smaller towns where, it must be granted, the facilities of purchasing raw material are not so advantageous as in the larger ones. Here we find a still greater reduction in price. Widnes, in Lancashire, with a population of 30,000, supplies its gas to small consumers at 30 cents, to large consumers at from 22 cents to 26 cents, and yet, in spite of this, made a profit on its works in 1895 of no less than \$22,887.15. It is rightly claimed that this is the lowest priced gas in the world, although throughout Great Britain the general range of price hovers between 40 and 70 cents.
When we consider that New York companies, with every advantage that can possibly be possessed for the delivery of coal, charge \$1 per thousand—that is, nearly five times the price that Widnes charges—and the company is in arms because the citizens, not unnaturally, possess the idea that they ought to be supplied at the not unreasonable figure of 80 cents, as specified in the charter, it strikes one that when a somewhat ordinary town, chiefly populated by the working classes, can bring down the price to 22 cents, besides building up a handsome surplus, there is something rotten somewhere in New York city. Widnes gas supply is under municipal control, is well managed, and its example is one of the most potent arguments for municipal ownership of gas everywhere else.
The wild eyed Chicago Chronicle, organ of Walsh, law-abiding Parryte, and lawless bank wrecker, when the public school teachers attempted to inform the children that it is more dignified to say yes and no than it is to add sir and ma'am after them when they address their elders, got off this piece of idiocy: "As most of the teachers are Socialists and as Socialism is opposed to the family and the home, it is no wonder that the teachers wish to undermine the filial feeling." Isn't that cute?—E. R.

The capitalists of the commercial society own amongst them the lands, mines, and other natural agents which are capable of being appropriated, and which are necessary to the existence of man; they also own those products of past labor which are necessary to the life and well-being of all. They are thus enabled to constrain those who did no share in this possession to work for them in producing for their benefit a perennial stream of wealth, and the essential part of their capital consists of the right and power they thus possess.—John Carruthers.
A WINNER!—NOW READY!
"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This offer.

Colonel Higginson
Advocates Socialism.

GIVES AN INTERVIEW TO A NEW YORK WORLD REPORTER IN WHICH HE SAYS THAT SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY IS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE.—THE INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

N. Y. World: Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the venerable and eminent author, surprised many people recently by signing the manifesto of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. That the wealthy biographer of Longfellow and Whittier, historian, essayist, member of many learned societies and lifelong associate of the men of letters, should openly advocate Socialism astonished all but those who knew him intimately.
Col. Higginson received The World's staff correspondent in Boston on Friday and expressed himself on Socialism as follows, weighing his words with great care:
"The very word 'Socialist' has become difficult to deal with, from the fact that it has been vaguely used to express the party of progress, and the progressive body in a community is, by its nature, subdivided and is never so closely organized and united as the conservative body. This is more visible in America than even in England.
"I never call myself a Socialist, because no two persons interpret the word in the same way. But I grew up in the Brook Farm and Fourierite period and have always been interested in all tendencies in that direction. More than this, I have studied more than half a century and observed a steady tendency through our whole society in that direction—that is, the substitution of vigorous social organization for the individualism which once prevailed.
"In my boyhood, for instance, public schools were in their infancy and in the vast majority of cases offered only elementary instruction, public high schools only existing here and there, and for many years following there was a vigorous protest against the introduction of higher branches into these schools. Against the plan of public provision of school books the same hostility was found, and in more than one town, even after the books had been provided, the action was revoked and the free text-book temporarily withdrawn. In the same way free public libraries, now so universal, had an ordeal to go through. When the great Boston Public Library was first established the prediction was made that it would amount to nothing beyond public documents and a few books bestowed on the institution by their authors.
"Water supplies were at first the property of private companies, not open to the public at large. Bridges were toll-bridges, and the only good roads were turnpike roads. In all these cases it was only very gradually that the tolls were abolished and the public at large, assumed ownership. In every instance the movement for public ownership was fought against and regarded as a step toward Socialism. The assertion was perfectly correct—the unconscious march of the community was in that direction, and the peculiarity of the case was that neither of these steps were ever taken back again. There was a time when even the post-office was so imperfectly established that an energetic private company in San Francisco competed with it, and for a time kept all the local business mainly in its own hands.
"The peculiarity is not so much that these successive changes have been made, but that they have all grown up in one direction and that no step backward has ever been taken. On the contrary, example tells. The individual freedom of municipal governments gives the opportunity to test side by side the profitableness and safety of the two methods. A near-by town in Massachusetts, for instance, has a public water system, while its neighbor with about the same population has a private company to supply it, and each family there pays twice as much for water as in the other town. These things tell rapidly, and thus the method of municipal ownership grows.
"Now, municipal ownership is a step toward Socialism, so far as it goes, and the fact that all these steps tend one way shows that Socialism advances, even if unconsciously, all the time. In 1800 there were sixteen public water-works in the United States, all privately built and owned, except one in Winchester, Va. Fourteen of these private plants have since become public. Of the fifty largest cities in this country twenty-one originally built and now own their water-works, twenty have changed from a private to a public owner-

able and, if that be Socialism, make the most of it.
"As for the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, it is simply an expression of opinion that one college should not ignore the study of this great movement of the age."
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A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)
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HENRY HOPPE, 318 State St.
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ORGANIZED LABOR

General Labor Notes.

The Panama Canal Commission has decided to employ Chinese labor, and contracts calling for 2500 coolies will be let to "labor agents."

The Bundaberg (Queensland) and District Workers' Union has decided that the standard rate of wages in the sugar industry shall be 30s. a week and found, or 7s. per day without food.

Alleging that several of their number have been discharged without just cause by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, about 200 switchmen in the freight yards at New Haven and in Cedar Hill went on a strike.

The executive committee of the Employing Lithographers' Association met at New York on August 7 and declared an "Open Shop" in all branches of the industry. It is said that 30,000 men throughout the country are affected by this action.

President Diaz has received a committee representing the Railway Mechanics' Union and officials of the Grand League of Mexican Railroad Men. They gave their assurance to the president that the strike would be peacefully conducted.

The Australian Typographical Union has requested affiliated unions to levy their members 3s. per head to assist the Queensland Typographical Association, whose funds were absorbed by the recent union-smashing case.

The first family strike to be recorded in the labor movement in Chicago took place recently, when 260 janitresses voted to go to the aid of their husbands to win an increase of wages demanded by window-washers in large buildings downtown.

Officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor are investigating the importation of laborers from Mexico for work on railroad contracts in the Southwest. It is believed that these laborers are being hired in violation of the Alien Contract Labor laws.

The strike of coal-miners in the Massillon (C.) district has been ended by an agreement under which the operators conceded the 1903 scale without change, extra pay for night work, pay for slack mining and pay for the removal of dirt falling from the top of the mines.

It is reported that the application of the National Eight-Hour law to public work under the War Department and Navy Department will have an appreciable effect upon the cost of these projects. It is estimated that from 5 to 10 per cent increase in the final cost will be one of the results of the proposed legislation.

President Shonts, of the Panama Canal Commission, replying to the protest against the proposed employment of Chinese coolies on the Canal, says that he has the "best of authority for the opinion that neither the Contract Labor nor Chinese Exclusion laws apply to the Isthmus."

James White, an ex-employee on the Fremantle (West Australia) electric tramways, who was struck with a live electric wire and sustained injuries necessitating the amputation of both his arms, has been awarded £800 compensation, without the claim being taken into court.

The officials of the American Tobacco Company have issued a formal notice to their army of employees in every state in the Union that hereafter that company will pay a death benefit to the beneficiaries.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Secretaries of unions are urged to help keep the following directory corrected up to date. Notify John Reichert, Corresponding Secretary, 318 State street, as soon as any change is made.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 27—Meets every Thursday, at 318 State St. Her. Oldenburg, 848 16th St.

Bakers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, at 526 Chestnut at Wm. J. Ehrenpreis, Sec'y., 318 State.

Barbers' Union No. 50—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Henry Book, Sec'y., c. o. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

Bartenders' Union No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 318 State St. F. J. Hauerwas, 957 Windlake av.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, A. M. at 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. Hamann, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 1002—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State St. Wm. E. Mick, 220 3rd St.

Blacksmiths' Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at National av. and Reed St. Otto Schmetzke, Sec'y., 27 1/2 28th St.

Blacksmith Helpers' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Geo. Hennessey, Sec'y., 176 7th St.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 107—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 1st av. and Mineral st.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 302—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Clybourn and 26th sts.

Jas. A. Heaney, Sec'y., 345 25th av.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 347, Cudahy, Wis.

Phone South 788 Lady Assistant

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any of any person in its service who draws not more than \$50 a week in wages. This notice affects about 150,000 men and women. The company will donate in cash to any person finally designated a sum equal to the wages paid to such dead employee during the last year of his or her life, not exceeding \$5.00. No payments are required of employees.

The San Francisco Labor Council has instructed its secretary to ask Mayor Schmitz and the Police Commissioners to disarm imported strike-breakers and special policemen hired ostensibly to protect non-union workmen who are brought to that city to supplant striking union men.

Following the lead of the Central Labor Union, of Bellows Falls, Vt., the pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers and the stationary firemen have endorsed the Socialist party ticket in line with the request of the A. F. of L. officials that unions go into politics.

Resolutions on Trade Unions

Passed by last National Socialist Convention.

The trade and labor union movement is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and is necessary to resist the encroachments of capitalism. It is a weapon to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalist system. However, this industrial struggle can only lessen the exploitation, but it cannot abolish it. The exploitation of labor will cease only when the working class shall own all the means of production and distribution. To achieve this end the working class must consciously become the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they unite on the political as well as the industrial field, on the lines of the class struggle.

The trade union struggle cannot attain lasting success without the political activity of the Socialist party. The workers must fortify and permanently secure by their political power that they wring from their exploiters in the economic struggle. In accordance with the decisions of the International Socialist Congresses in Brussels, Zurich and London, this convention reaffirms the declaration that the trade and labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all wage-workers to join with this movement.

Neither political nor other differences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial movement. The interests of the working class make it imperative that the labor organizations equip their members for the great work of the abolition of wage slavery by educating them in Socialist principles.

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Book Binders' Union No. 49—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Freie Gemeinde hall. Mart. Imhoff, Sec'y., 1237 14th St.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Walnut and 8th sts. Emmet Healy, Sec'y., 165 Harmon St.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 31st and Reservoir av. Geo. Becker, 1148 8th St.

Brass Molders' Union No. 331, I. M. U. (Formerly No. 141)—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Tivoli Bldg., Grove St. and National av. Wm. J. Weber, 977 Orchard St.

Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth and Chestnut sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Brewery Maltsters' Union No. 85—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Building Laborers' Union No. 1—Meets every Friday, cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Dietrich, Sec'y., 705 22nd St.

Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Sec'y., 496 27th St.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State St. Chas. Seifert, 283 Island av.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burgier, Sec'y., c. o. N. W. Cap. Mfg. Co.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State St. Jul. Scharneck, Sec'y., 732 6th av.

Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at North and Teutonia ayes. P. J. Van Roo, Sec'y., 823 10th St.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Sec'y., 1524 Groehling av.

Carpenters' Union No. 1519—Meets Continued on page 6.

Phone South 316. Lady Assistant.

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Sailors and Firemen.

Some of the vessels are freely predicting the downfall of the Firemen's Union next season, others predict the downfall of both the Seamen's and Firemen's Unions. There is scarcely a doubt but the wish is father to the thought. The overtime, watch and watch clause in the contract for 1906, is very, very objectionable to some of the masters and mates. Why? The reason is very simple. It takes the slave-driver's power from him, and they do not like it. I do not mean to say this is true in all cases, or in many cases, but I do not blame the mates; they are working an undermanned vessel at best. They receive orders to give watch and watch and pay no overtime. What is the result? The mates have to do the work themselves. I could tell you the name of a first-mate who recently stood a forty-eight hour drill and then took his boat out. This, it would appear, will finally lead the mate into an organization to protect themselves, as the seamen are doing. A well-known master, who sails one of the best steamers on the lakes, told the writer recently that there would never be another contract signed with the firemen or the seamen, and we made a bet on that. He said: "We can get all the men we want for firemen. We had them whipped last spring when the longshoremen pulled off their contract and left the firemen in the air. The owners could have cut their wages \$25 per month if they wanted to. They (the firemen) were kept completely at the mercy of the owners."

Now while this may be true of last spring it will not be true of next, I hope. But where will the relief come from? The Longshoremen have a two-year contract. Next year they can't help the firemen. Then what can the Firemen do to help themselves? They must do one of two things, namely, get where they belong, or go up against a battle for existence next spring.—W. H. J. in Coast Seaman's Journal.

Union Drivers.

The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:

C. J. Crocker, 277 Milwaukee st.

Fass & Nicolai, 730 Third St.

L. A. Jung, 2425 Vliet st.

M. A. Kohn, 860 36th st.

Geo. L. Epper, 505 Eleventh st.

Dan M. honey, 252 Highland Pl.

Sam. R. Miller, 539 Market st.

John Nolan, 140 Detroit st.

Chas. Rapport, 304 Eighth st.

Rich. G. Strand, 1105 Fourth st.

Wm. Tegen, 699 Tenth st.

Geo. Woelfel, 429 2 1/2 st.

Steve White, 726 Milwaukee st.

MINERAL WATERS.

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:

Jacobs, Third and State streets.

U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank.

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Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut st. Oscar F. Schneider, Sec'y., R. R. No. 1 Sta. D.

Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 318 State St. W. E. Reddin, Sec'y., 120 1/2 Sycamore st.

Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and Sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Sec'y., 773 Holton st.

Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State St. Geo. J. Franks, Sec'y., 318 First av.

Building Laborers' Union No. 1—Meets every Friday, cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Dietrich, Sec'y., 705 22nd St.

Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Sec'y., 496 27th St.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State St. Chas. Seifert, 283 Island av.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burgier, Sec'y., c. o. N. W. Cap. Mfg. Co.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State St. Jul. Scharneck, Sec'y., 732 6th av.

Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at North and Teutonia ayes. P. J. Van Roo, Sec'y., 823 10th St.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Sec'y., 1524 Groehling av.

Carpenters' Union No. 1519—Meets Continued on page 6.

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State Treasurer's Report for July

July 1. Cash on hand.....	\$ 5.16
Receipts from State Sec'y 405.72	
Total.....	\$410.88
Expenditures:	
July, W. R. Gaylord for	
national dues advanced.....	45.00
E. H. Thomas for postage.....	.50
L. Donaldson for salary.....	4.50
E. H. Thomas for postage.....	1.50
E. H. Thomas for postage.....	.60
J. Mahlon Barnes for	
national dues.....	30.00
M. Langers for salary	
to July 7.....	9.00
Social-Democratic Publ.	
Co. for rent, light, etc.....	6.85
Social-Democratic Publ.	
Co. for books.....	1.50
Smith-Premier Co., type-	
writer ribbon.....	.75
Social-Democratic Publ.	
Co. for printing constitu-	
tions.....	7.75
E. H. Thomas for postage.....	.10
E. H. Thomas for postage.....	1.00
W. R. Gaylord advanced	
on organizing work.....	2.70
Co-operative Printery for	
printing envelopes.....	7.10
Geo. Goebel advanced on	
organizing work.....	25.00
E. H. Thomas for postage.....	.50
C. D. Thompson for	
salary and expenses.....	2.25
C. D. Thompson for	
salary and expenses.....	12.50
J. Mahlon Barnes on	
account.....	35.00
C. D. Thompson for	
salary and expenses.....	100.00
E. H. Thomas for postage.....	.50
U. S. Express Co. for	
express charges.....	1.12
M. Langers for salary	
to July 28.....	9.00
E. H. Thomas for postage.....	.50
E. H. Thomas for postage.....	.50
Total.....	\$305.72
Total Receipts.....	\$410.88
Expenditures.....	\$305.72

Aug. 1. Cash on hand..... \$105.16
John Reichert, State Treas.

Picnic Tickets.

Previously reported.....	\$313.50
Robt. Buech.....	1.00
Gottl. Weber.....	.50
C. Murshinski.....	.50
Gladding.....	1.00
Jos. Saltair.....	1.00
Frank Peters.....	.10
Alb. T. Neumann.....	.30
Wm. Meyer.....	.70
John Weimers.....	1.00
Fr. Kurz.....	1.00
Chas. Pfeiffer.....	1.00
Total.....	\$371.60

Union Directory.—Cont'd from page 5.

2nd and 4th Friday, 12 and Wine sts.	Adolph Hinkforth, Sec'y, 1273 11th st.
Carpenters' Union No. 1053—Meets	2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut
st. Leonard Dorn, Sec'y, 1050 West	24th st.
Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets	2nd and 4th Wednesday cor. Green-
field and 9th aves. John Schallitz,	Sec'y, 506 5th av.
Carpenters' Union No. 1586—Meets	2nd and 4th Wednesday at 1432 Green
blay av. Jul. Wittke, Sec'y, 1439 11th	street.
Carpenters' Union No. 1748—Meets	every Friday, cor. Fond du Lac and
North aves. Wm. Griehling, Sec'y,	1242 20th st.
Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union	No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at
325 Chestnut st. Ed. L. Griesbaum,	Sec'y, 1151 Buffum st.
Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and	3rd Thursday at 318 State st. Wm.
Burmeister, Sec'y, 1381 5th st.	
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union	No. 192—Meets 1st and 3rd
Friday at 226 Grand st. E. H.	Hafemeister, Sec'y, 1025 Hadley.
Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets	2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut
st. J. Reichert, Sec'y, 318 State st.	

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Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets every Thursday at 57 Reed st. Frank J. Weber, Sec'y, 318 State st.	Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand av. (Empire hall), L. G. Reinhard, Sec'y, 606 Wells st., Flat 4.	Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. John Ritzler, Sec'y, 1063 1/2 18th st.	Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 3rd and Walnut sts. Samuel McGinnis, Sec'y, 869 12th st.	Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd and Wednesday at Schienbein's hall, Cudahy, W. E. Powell, Sec'y, Cudahy, Wis.	Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and Sixth aves. C. L. Kuchinsky, Sec'y, c. o. 882 Garden st.	District Board No. 10 of the International Association of Machinists, Meets 1st Saturday every month at 306 National av. (Schlitz Tivoli Bldg., room 8.) E. M. Brah, Sec'y, Treas., 168 Ogden av.	Dock Hoisting Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 328—J. H. McIntosh, Sec'y, 607 Hibernia av.	Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets every Saturday at 318 State st. F. H. Wilcox, Sec'y, c. o. 432 Second av. Witters, business apt., 318 State st.	Electrical Workers' Union No. 404—Paul A. Schroeder, Sec'y.	Elevator Constructors' Union No. 15—F. H. Mayr, Sec'y, 3416 Park Hill-ave.	Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 298 4th st. F. J. Weber, business apt., 318 State st.	Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 13th st. and Fond du Lac av. Peter Graf, Sec'y, 274 23rd st.	Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27—Meets 1st Friday at State and 3rd sts. Geo. E. Brown, Sec'y, 653 6th st.	Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. E. Hamell, Sec'y, 1605 State st.	Garment Workers' Union No. 191—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 800-11 Tenthonia av. Anton Papez, jr., Sec'y 648 14th st.	Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday. A. M. at 601 Kimmickinav. Fred. Jackson, Sec'y, 271 Graham st.	Glove Cutters' Union No. 37—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 27 Third st. Fred. Koepke, Sec'y, 704 Greenbush st.	Glove Workers' Union No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Anna M. Egan, Sec'y, 381 Washington st.	Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 790—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday evening at 208 4th st. Emil J. Kask, Sec'y, 500 Center st.	Holmes Lodge No. 3 (Apprentices)—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Jaack's hall, cor. 6th and Greenfield aves. Hugo Herman, Rec. Sec'y, 506 2nd av.	Horsehoers' Union No. 11—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. M. T. Lyons, Sec'y, 861 Warren av.	Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 11th and 3rd sts. Fred. Braatz, Sec'y, 472 15th av.	Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Thursday at Harmonie hall, 1st av. and Mineral st. Fred. Grundman, Sec'y, 500 Grove st.	Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. Fred. Braatz, Sec'y, 334 20th st.	Journymen Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 218 State st. Wm. Bauman, Sec'y, 1316 Booth st.	Lake Pilots' No. 2, W. L. Finkston, Sec'y, 134 4th st.	Lake Seamen's Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. Martin Farrell, Sec'y, 133 Clinton st.	Leather Workers on Horse Goods' Union No. 54—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. W. Hayes, Sec'y, 538 Cass st.	Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield aves. Herman Seefeld, Sec'y, 557 3rd st.	Licensed Tugmen No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water sts. W. Gnewuch, Sec'y, 748 Van Buren.	Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 226 Grand st. Oscar Palm, Sec'y, 1207 Louisa av.	Machinists' Union No. 214—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand av. J. A. Sargent, Sec'y, 644 1/2 7th st.	Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 P. M. at 396 National av. Chas. Meyer, Sec'y, 251 First av.	Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 11th and 3rd and National ave. P. A. Stein, Sec'y, 941 Mound st.	Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. J. H. Schulz, Sec'y, 1120 Richards st.	Machinists' Union No. 432. S. Milwaukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday. O. Q. Brown, Sec'y, Box No. 432.	Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 1326 Fond du Lac av. H. A. Pfennig, Sec'y, 1123 Burleigh street.	Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. Henry J. Du Frau, Sec'y, 2708 St. Paul av.	Marine Cooks and Stewards' Ass'n. No. 52—John Egan, Sec'y, 317 Florida.	Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 918 State st. Geo. J. Berner, Sec'y, 836 7th st.	Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Jacobus, 298 4th st.	Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9—E. H. Thomas, Sec'y, 344 Sixth st.	Painters' Local No. 1066—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. W. C. Lange, Sec'y, 656 3rd st.	Painters' Local No. 159—Meets every Tuesday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. L. Reisse, Sec'y, 612 3rd st.	Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 3rd and Chestnut sts. 1st and 3rd Wednesday, John Schweigert, Sec'y, 595 15th.	Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. John Schweigert, Sec'y, 595 15th st.	Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday, 3rd and Chestnut sts. G. A. Lund, Sec'y, 274 30th st.	Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Sauer, business apt., 306 National av. Chas. D. P., 307 National av.	Pattern Makers' Apprentices Association—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Tivoli Bldg., Grove and National av. Room No. 9. Fred. French, Sec'y, 278 Lenox st.	Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets every Wednesday, 3rd and Prairie sts. Carl Meister, 1428 N. Pierce st.	Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets
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About all the really influential newspapers of this country are owned and controlled by corporation interests. This means that they have to serve the interests, not of the working class, but of the capitalists. The **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD**, on the contrary, is chiefly owned by the workmen and workingwomen of Milwaukee. There are a few stockholders residing outside of the city, also members of the working class. But like all other papers it also is bound to serve its owners.

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Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN

KENOSHA. The Kenosha Evening News says "The speaking campaign of 1906 in Kenosha County was pried wide open Thursday night when Geo. H. Goebel, of Newark, New Jersey, national organizer of the Social-Democratic party came to Kenosha to do a little boosting for the party which he represents. Goebel came to the city unheralded, and his speech was not announced by signs and banners, but notwithstanding this fact he managed to get a crowd and the crowd evidently liked the speech for the speaker was repeatedly cheered. Goebel burst on Kenosha just after seven o'clock last evening, when he appeared on Main street armed with a megaphone. This was the weapon with which he decided to secure a hearing. Standing in the middle of the street he shouted defiance to the members of the two old parties, and challenged any member of them to meet him in joint debate on Market square. Goebel declared that this was a campaign of education and then proceeded to instruct his hear-

ers in the tenets of Socialism. It is understood that the national organizer is just firing the opening gun of the Socialist campaign and that many speakers representing that party will be sent to Kenosha during the present campaign."

RACINE. The comrades of Racine are preparing for a rousing campaign. They will have open air meetings every Saturday night at their usual stand on Market street. The comrades have appointed a campaign committee, and intend to make things buzz.

MILWAUKEE. Comrade Goebel spoke on the corner of Grand and Second street Sunday night, to a very attentive audience. For the first meeting of the campaign, the crowd was a good sized one. Many questions were asked and much interest manifested.

LANNON. The Lannon branch has revived and reorganized. The comrades are going right to work on the subscriptions of the HERALD and the Wahrheit, and intend to build up a good strong organization.

THIENSVILLE. Comrades should not forget the Grand Har-

vest Festival to be held at Thiensville, Sunday, August 26. With games, races, band music, a dance in the evening, and a Socialist address in the afternoon by alderman Melms. An enjoyable occasion is promised. Take your families and attend this entertainment.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES. The congressional candidates of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin, as far as nominated are as follows:

- First congressional district, Moses Hull, Whitewater.
- Second congressional district, W. A. Hall, Pardeeville.
- Fourth congressional district, Edmund T. Melms, Milwaukee.
- Fifth congressional district, Albert J. Welch, Milwaukee.
- Sixth congressional district, Geo. C. Danrow, Fond du Lac.
- Ninth congressional district, J. E. Harris, Sturgeon Bay.
- Tenth congressional district, James I. Cox, Rheinland.
- Eleventh congressional district, C. W. Swanson, Superior.

WATCH THESE DATES. Watch these Dates for Picnics, Entertainments and Balls arranged by the various locals in Milwaukee County:

SUNDAY, Aug. 26. Annual Picnic, 10th Ward Branch, Rack's Grove, cor. 27th st. and Lisbon ave. Vorwaerts Singing Society. Picnic at Gruenwald's Park, cor. 32nd st. and Fond du Lac Ave.

Thiensville Branch, Mequon Park. Annual Picnic, Thiensville, Wis.

SUNDAY, September 2. West Allis Branch, National Grove, cor. 38th and National aves.

SUNDAY, Sept. 30. Grand Entertainment and Ball, 2nd Ward Branch, North Side Turner Hall.

SATURDAY, Oct. 13. Socialist Maennerchor, Liedertafel Hall, cor. 7th and Prairie sts.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28th. Grand Entertainment and Ball, 9th Ward Branch, North Side Turner Hall.

SATURDAY, Oct. 21. 13th Ward Branch, Grand Ball, Humboldt Hall.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17. Grand Minstrel Performance by the Social-Democratic Minstrel Troupe, Bahn Frei Turner Hall.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24. Social-Democratic Minstrels at South Side Armory Hall.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25th. Grand Entertainment and Ball, 21st Ward Branch, Humboldt Hall.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1. Grand Minstrel Performance at Humboldt Hall.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2. Aurora Singing Society, Entertainment and Ball, South Side Turner Hall.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8. Social-Democratic Minstrels at South Side Turner Hall.

SATURDAY, April 13, 1907. 6th, 13th and 21st Wards' consolidated Ball at West Side Turner Hall.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1907. 20th Ward Prize Mask Ball, Bahn Frei Turner Hall.

A WINNER!—NOW READY! "Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

"The Right of Economic Might," that catchy chicken-yard fable—now ready in leaflet form, 10 copies, 10 cts.; 100 copies, 50 cts. This office.

The Typographical Convention.

A MARKED CHANGE NOTICED.—SOCIALISM IS STEADILY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE WORKERS.

Comrade Victor L. Berger returned Tuesday from the big I. T. U. convention at Colorado Springs, Colo. He had the following to say with regard to its deliberations:

"The strike of the printers in job offices for an eight-hour day has practically been won. There are only about 4,600 men out now. Considering the fact that nearly 10,000 went out at the beginning of the difficulty, we regard the victory as a brilliant one."

"The strike situation, although it was practically closed at the time that the convention was called, took up a great deal of the time of the delegates. We spent \$1,650,000 in winning the victory, but the money was well invested. During the time that the men were on strike, a 10 per cent. assessment was levied on every member of the union working. It was the largest assessment that was ever levied by a union. It has now been reduced to 8 per cent. In New York, we paid \$15 a week to married men, who were out, and \$10 to unmarried men."

"The Socialistic spirit seems to have caught hold of the union men and they seem in a receptive mood. While all of the members have not espoused the cause yet the advances made have been wonderful, and it is only a question of time before Socialism will be endorsed by every union man. I could see it plainly in my own case and where at other times, I was regarded as radical and

MILWAUKEE.

Branches take notice! Please do not make any conflicting dates for the monster minstrel performance which has been arranged for the following dates: Humboldt Turner Hall, Nov. 17; South Side Armory Hall, Nov. 24; Bahn Frei Turner Hall, Dec. 1; South Side Turner Hall, Dec. 8.

The arrangements committee having in charge the 2nd Ward Branch entertainment, reports that they expect a large gathering at the North Side Turner Hall on Sunday, September 30. Dancing will be indulged in in the evening.

Comrade E. T. Melms paid a visit to the Whitewater comrades last Saturday and Sunday. While there he stopped with the comrades Weavers, who are doing splendid work for the cause in Whitewater, Wis.

Never forget, and always bear in mind the basket picnic arranged by the West Allis comrades at National Grove, 38th and National aves. Sunday, Sept. 2. Admission \$1.00 per family including all refreshments.

The 10th Ward picnic, Sunday, Aug. 26, at Rack's park, cor. 27th st. and Lisbon ave., will give them all a run. A large advertising program has been issued, six hundred tickets have been sold. Comrade A. J. Welch, candidate for congress in the 5th district, will be the orator of the day. A grand concert by May's band and a vaudeville, together with games, will constitute the program for the afternoon, while a grand ball will take place in the evening. The comrades of the 10th ward certainly need a boost, so therefore, let the war cry for August the 26th be "Onward to Rack's Park, to the 10th Ward picnic." Everybody invited to enjoy a good time.

Don't forget that Harvest Fest at Huelsbeck's Hall, arranged by



Miss Gertrude Des Roche with The Hall Room Boys.

the 17th Ward Branch, S. D. P., on Saturday evening, September 8. The hall is located at the foot of Howell ave.

Sunday, Aug. 26, will be the red letter day in Mequon Wis. The Social-Democrats of that place are having a picnic at work making the first annual picnic a sweeping success. Comrade E. T. Melms candidate for congress in the 4th district will be the speaker on this occasion. All comrades who wish to spend a Sunday with their families in one of the most beautiful spots on the Milwaukee river where boating, bathing and fishing can be enjoyed should not fail to attend this picnic. Train leaves at North avenue station at 8.45 A. M. and returns leaving Mequon at 9 P. M. Round trip 50 cents. Give the Mequon comrades a boost, and yourself an ideal outing. Mequon Park Hall, which is located in the park will be used for dancing on this occasion. Therefore don't miss it, comrades. The branches are going to place their orders for literature in the near future.

The 12th Ward comrades have raised a large campaign fund for this fall campaign. By the way, keep your eyes on the 12th ward, for there is going to be something doing up there this fall.

The County Central Committee will hold its regular meeting at Giljohann's Hall, 274 West Water st., next Monday evening, August 27.

Comrade E. Deuss of Sheboygan spent this week in Milwaukee, and will speak at the Mequon picnic Sunday afternoon in the German language.

The State Executive Board is going to arrange a tour this fall for Comrade Moses Hull, the candidate for congress in the first congressional district. Comrade Hull is a very able speaker, and will certainly accomplish a great deal for the cause on this tour. He has been on the lecture platform a long period of years.

Everybody give a god boost for the Vorwaerts Singing Society annual picnic, which is to be held



BIG REDUCTION
on BEST GRADE
Bicycles and Racycles
and all Supplies
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS
SOLE AGENT for The Miami Cycle and Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Ohio.
JOS. SCHOSTAK,
481 THIRD STREET, Cor. Cherry St.
Telephone White 9025
Store open Evenings until 10 o'clock. Sunday until Noon.

SEWING MACHINES

SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON, DOMESTIC

\$3.00 Down and 50c per week
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
E. H. HEISMANN, 449 National Ave.
Telephone Booth 9872.

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY
539 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearse in the United States.

First-Class Carriages \$4.00
For Funerals
Carriages for Weddings \$4.00

TELEPHONE MAIN 2728. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to our relatives and friends, West Side Social-Democratic Women's club, Circle Gemuetlichkeit, Circle Helena, Albertina Circle, Singing Choir of the Gemuetlichkeit, for the beautiful floral tributes and for the many kindnesses shown us in our late bereavement by the death of Mrs. Robert Balsieper.

Thanks are also extended to the pall-bearers, to Ritter & Son, funeral directors, and to Mr. Ritter for his kind words.

Balsieper Family.

Order Your Coal Now.
It is Cheapest in August. Will raise 10 Cents a Month.

The price of hard coal in chestnut, stove and egg sizes, is the cheapest during the month of August. We therefore advise making your purchases now. It will raise ten cents a month.

By placing your orders here you assist the Labor Press and add to the agitation fund of the Social-Democratic party without one cent of extra expense to yourself.

All orders will be delivered by Union Teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that Union men can employ Union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of, every Union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meetings of his local.

Send your orders by postal or call at the office, 344 Sixth st. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2394.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

A FAIR DEAL

You can get a fair and square deal at Bruett's.

Our patrons know that we sell clothes of good quality and that prices are right. By giving us a fair trial YOU will also be convinced.

J. Bruett & Son
Men's and Boy's Outfitters
1725-1727-1729 Fond du Lac Ave.
(Cor. 15th and Lloyd Sts.)

A FEW BARGAINS IN SUMMER FOOTWEAR ARE LEFT

They are going fast however and we would advise our customers not to wait too long, when you can buy shoes at this price we are offering them at. Come quick.

Lamers Bros SHOES
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

OPENING HAT STORE
and Men's Furnishings, Saturday, Sept. 1
H. M. Castenholz 1111 Tenth St. Cor. Bradley St.

TEETH EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.

New Teeth, best and most Manufactured. \$3.00
Fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. \$5.00
Fine Fillings a leading specialty.

We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and deceive nobody.

DR. YOUNG, 414-416 Franklin St. MILWAUKEE.
Hours: 12:30 to 4 Sunday 9 to 12 Phone 2304 GRAND.
COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Four Big Prize Offers!

The recent disclosures of fraud, corruption and bribery which fill every issue of the daily papers have made all classes of people more susceptible to Socialism than anything else probably could. It is therefore much easier to get people to subscribe for Socialist papers. Are you out hustling for subscribers?

Since we have been operating our own equipment, the movement has saved a great deal of money. But comrades, why not make the best of your machinery, why not run it to its fullest capacity and thus save still more? It costs just as much for editorial work, depreciation, make-up, stereotyping, make-ready, etc., to print one copy of the HERALD as it does for an edition of 100,000 copies. Then why not make the fullest use of the machinery at your command?

Another thing. Very few people will voluntarily subscribe for the paper or send in their renewal. They are not accustomed to this procedure. All daily papers have

paid subscription solicitors and collectors. So, in order to get and retain readers it becomes necessary to go after them. Now who is going to do this work for Socialist papers? The subscription price is usually set low so that workingmen can afford to subscribe. There is nothing left, therefore, with which to pay solicitors. Not only is there nothing left but there is usually, a big deficiency as well. How then are we going to get subscribers? It is certainly a difficult problem. It can only be solved by you, comrades. It is you who, if you want to do your duty must take up this work of soliciting subscribers.

The person who purchases and pays for the greatest number of subscription cards during the months of July, August and September, will be given free of charge a \$30.00 BICYCLE. To the person who purchases and pays for the next largest number, a fine EDISON PHONOGRAPH. To the next person, a fine \$25.00 SEWING MACHINE, and to the person who purchases and pays for the

FIRST PRIZE
A Schostak Bicycle



22-inch frame; color, Indian red with aluminum, half-inch stripes, standard one-piece fender hanger, Wheeler or Century saddle, adjustable handle bars, coaster brake, Bridgeport pedals, Diamond chain, Perfection anti-rust extra heavy spokes, leather grips, Triumph guaranteed tires.

THIRD PRIZE
A Sewing Machine



Large Full-Size Arm Drop Head Hand Lift

Swivel Front Woodwork

The drawer fronts are rounded and fitted with special drawer pulls, with large attractive embossed base. The front of the table and pull drawer are serpentine and harmonize with the rounded drawer fronts. The rich, dark, golden oak color, with the modern French gloss finish presents a very attractive appearance.

For durability and satisfactory service it is equal to the best and highest priced machine made. It will last a life-time.


SECOND PRIZE
Standard Edison Phonograph



Equipment:—Model C. Reproducer, 10-inch horn, camel's hair chip brush, winding-crank, antique oak cabinet. Option—14-inch Morning Glory and Crane.

Size—Height, 10 3/4 inches. Base, 12 3/4 x 8 3/4 inches. Weight, net, 20 lbs.; gross, 45 lbs.

FOURTH PRIZE
A Watch



5 Size. Gold filled 14k. 25 year warranted case. Elgin movement.

fourth largest number of subscription cards a **GOLD WATCH**. Only subscription cards purchased and paid for in advance will count in this contest.

Just to make it worth your while, the following offers are made:—

Offer No. 1.

Five yearly or ten six-months' Herald Subscription cards \$2.50
1 copy the "Torch of Liberty" words by John Spargo, music by Playton Brownoff 50
1 copy "Songs of Socialism" by Harvey P. Moyer 25
1 copy "The Promise of Peace" by W. R. Gaylord, song with music 25

Total \$8.50

ALL FOR ONLY \$4.00
Postage, 25 cents extra.

As the number of books is limited, we reserve the right to withdraw these offers without notice.

Town Copies by the Town Crier.

One of the funny papers has made famous the sentence: "It's great to be crazy!" A glance through the editorial page of the Milwaukee Sentinel last Tuesday morning prompted this thought: It must be "great" to be a corporation newspaper editor.

And this isn't hinting that a newspaper editor who enlists his talents in the service of an ultra capitalist mouthpiece is crazy. It is more method than madness that is required in such a service. Method and a capitalist conscience.

"Billy" Walker died this past week. "Billy" was a good fellow. Even those who despised his vocation liked him personally—we admit to that ourselves. He was sunny and companionable, but that was part of his qualifications for his job. He was "smooth." "Billy" was the legal monkey-worker of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, its steady lobbyist—therefore AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE. For a railroad lobbyist has to take the people's elected representatives "into camp" and get the best of the public, either by cajolery or by means more criminal. He was a good fellow, who, in the stress of getting a living for himself and his family, sold his conscience to the railroads.

"Billy" Walker may not have dispensed boodle—but the chances are that he did, for the railroads have had pretty much everything they wanted from the legislature and the city council in recent years. And "Billy" Walker is dead. And we mourn for "Billy" Walker, the man, but not for "Billy" Walker the fox.

Here's where it is "great" to be the editor of an organ that repre-

sen's the interests that thrive by fleecing the people. The Sentinel had to give "Billy" an appropriate send-off. He was their kind of a man, and it was to their interests to hold up such a man as a model type. So the Sentinel gave "Billy's" death a leading editorial of praise—a scandalous, shameful editorial of praise, an editorial as lost to shame and as devoid of the spirit of civic morality as—well, as the court preacher to Mr. Pfister, the Rev. Thomas Barr, himself! The editor started out by saying that Mr. Walker's career formed a "record well worth the attention of young men who must take their own opportunities and whose capital to start with is energy, a sense of capacity and the will to climb." We know a successful professional gambler in a Western city of whom exactly the same thing could be said!

Then the editorial goes on to say:

"Mr. Walker was in the best sense of the term a self-made-man—not merely a self-enriched, but a self-developed man whose cultivation and attainments were the result of the higher impulse and the unaided effort. And underlying Mr. Walker's attainments was the STURDY FOUNDATION OF CHARACTER, the innate, SOUND TENDENCY FOR WHAT WAS GOOD AND FAIR, that made his life a record not only of what the world calls success, but a force making for RIGHT THINKING AND SQUARE DEALING in the community."

In other words, young man, put aside your high ideals of civic righteousness, and public accountability, and sell your talents outright to the bribery department of some great corporation and be "successful!" Such is the advice of a great newspaper, which reflects the business morality of capitalism. And the churches, wonder why they pound their pulpits in vain!

There's little more to be said, for the editorial tells its own shameful story. However there are two words in the above quotation that are worth a little special attention. These are the words "square dealing." When a paper that is the organ of the corporations and is owned by Mr. Pfister talks of a "square deal" it means something. And what it means may be inferred from the fact that that same phrase appears conspicuously on the poster of Mr. Pfister's candidate for district attorney, young Boden. Boden is the hope of the grafters, who want a district attorney who will be easy on them and let looting go on in the old way. They want a man, who, instead of hunting down graft will find other things to do—trying to jail the Socialists, for instance.

When such elements talk of "square deals" we have a right to suspect that it is the opposite they mean.

Of all miserable practices the taking of forced contributions from the city employees is about the worst. The men are helpless. If they refuse to give "voluntarily" they know mighty well that they will be marked. The moment something can be found about their work that can be made a handle of they will be dismissed "for the good of the service." It is the most COWARDLY kind of holding up, AND MILWAUKEE OUGHT NOT TO TOLERATE IT FOR AN INSTANT.

A short time ago the policemen were shaken down for "voluntary" contributions to the Auditorium fund by the business interests in control of the city government. The business interests who will get all the benefit from the big hall were too stingy to come down handsomely themselves, and so they have resorted to all kinds of schemes to wring the money out of the people.

And now they are after the firemen! Through the mayor the firemen are informed that they are expected to donate certain sums. The assistant chiefs have been going around the houses, the papers say, and giving the orders to subscribe. Between \$2,000 and \$2,500 is to be secured in this low way. The "common" firemen are to give \$5.00, the lieutenants and assistant engineers \$7, the engineers \$8, the captains \$10. The assistant chiefs say that \$20 has been demanded of them, and the chief will give \$30, it is said. And this reminds us the firemen were shaken down also at the time of the carnival. They got tickets, or at least gave the price of tickets, which admitted them to the big ball at the Calumet club. But the powers that be were too foxy to let "common firemen" sully the fine function by their presence AND ALL THE "OFFS" WERE STOPPED ON THE NIGHT OF THE BALL! 'Twas ever thus!

This holding up of city employees—some departments escape, by the way—ought to be stopped, and stopped right away. The men are at the city's mercy, it is true, but the grip of the "business" element ought to be shaken off, and the men given decent treatment.

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER TUESDAY, OTHERWISE YOU CANNOT GO TO THE PRIMARIES THE TUESDAY FOLLOWING. THIS IS IMPORTANT!

The calf mayor left town this week for an automobile trip to New York and took a number of newspaper reporters along with him. Nothing like being a cub mayor with plenty of papa's money to spend, for it means lots of puffs in the papers if you go at it in the right way to bribe the reporters.

The Sentinel, Mr. Pfister's organ, gives it out as a piece of "news" that the council committee on street lights intends to recommend that the city enter into a contract with the street railway cormorants for lights for the streets for a five year term. And this in spite of the fact that the city is now preparing to install a municipal lighting system. There is a difference between the news and the news as the Sentinel wishes it to be.

Next Tuesday is Registration Day! Don't forget! Show up at the booth early and don't put it off till after work. You may not be able to make connections then.

They are going to lock up a man down in Cincinnati who has been trying to start an alleged reform national party. He did all kinds of crazy things in picking out the "reformers" who were to be in the think of the pie. Ald. Stiglbauer of this city was one of those he selected for his national committee. The people say he ought to have been locked up.

IT IS EVERY SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT'S DUTY TO REGISTER ON TUESDAY, JUST AS IT IS HIS DUTY TO GO TO THE PRIMARIES A WEEK FROM TUESDAY. THE FACT THAT THERE ARE NO CONTESTS OVER OUR NOMINA-

TIONS DOES NOT RELIEVE US OF THE NECESSITY OF GIVING THE PARTY NOMINATIONS A ROUSING ENDORSEMENT AT THE PRIMARIES.

Residents along North avenue complain that the street cars run too fast. This is because Beggs makes a few cars do the work and races them around the circuit as fast as possible in order to make it look as if there were plenty of cars. Even then the time between cars is exasperatingly long for a busy, rapid-transit city. We need a majority of Social-Democrats in the city council to bring him to time.

Campaign Fund.

J. K. S. \$.25
John Ries25

The HERALD, ten weeks for ten cents.

Stove Repairing

Does your stove need repairing? You will get suited if you let us repair it. We repair all makes of stoves, ranges, and furnaces at lowest prices. Place your order now and avoid the fall rush. A postal card or telephone call will bring our repair man.

Telephone South 601.
P. J. Lawies & Co.
THE OLD HARDWARE CORNER
Third and National Aves.

The Tailors' Dull Time Is Your Time.

The time to get extra value in Tailor-Made Clothing is now—the dull season is on, I must keep my tailors busy; the fall styles are in, my tables are filled with new goods. Take advantage of this and get one of my special

\$30 BLUE SERGE SUITS FOR \$25
Made exclusively by UNION TAILORS.
WALTER P. STROESSER
316 STATE STREET

One Hundred Subscriptions \$10.00

Can You, Your Branch or Local Invest \$10.00?

IF so, send in 100 names and addresses, we'll do the rest.

At Water T. Club. At Water T. Club.

Social Democratic Herald,
344 Sixth Street,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Barrett's

Get a Barrett Stamp with Every Dime You Spend

When you are collecting Barrett Stamps you are saving actual money. They are the only stamps redeemed at 50c a hundred, \$5.00 a thousand in any quantity—no losses or lapses—not necessary to fill your books—just like getting a straight discount of 5 per cent on all your purchases. They are so superior to the ordinary stamps that there is no comparison. START A BOOK NOW.

5c DISCOUNT STAMP

JOHN P. MILEY
EDWARD A. HEANEY

Barrett's
DEPARTMENT STORE

214-216-218-220 West Water Street—Near Grand Avenue

AT THE THEATERS.

ALHAMBRA.

Charles M. Holly has given a regal production in the innocent musical comedy, "The Hall Room Boys" which opens at the Alhambra tomorrow afternoon. Tom Whiffen and William Clifton, a duo of stellar lights in comedy roles, have been selected for the parts of Ferdie and Percy respectively. They have entered into the real spirit of the vicissitudes besetting Ferdie and Percy who "try to do it on \$7.50 per." Madison Square Garden in New York, the great automobile show in full blast, the familiar quarters of "the hall-room boys" when at home and lastly Herald Square by night, the ball-room of the Waldorf-Astoria and a masked ball in progress, are among the scenes. A splendid production with the added novelty of newness, the Alhambra promises the third week of entertainment on a par with the two preceding ones. All the week and the usual matinees.

BIJOU THEATER.

Chas. E. Blaney's well known melodrama, "Across the Pacific," comes to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon to open the season of this popular Theater, which has undergone extensive decoration and furnishing. It is sensational, this play of Blaney's, but its excitement is so well carried out, both in the manner of scenic display and acting, that even those that ordinarily prefer a quieter drama cannot help but be interested and entertained. The Montana mining country, the Chinese section of San Francisco,

across State street bridge to Third street, north on Third street to Walnut and west to Schlitz park. Among the marchers will be locals from Cudahy and South Milwaukee.

"A heavy dray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the dray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Monopolists. A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the dray. They stayed so long and discussed so hard that the people finally created them into a Legislature. Then they called in a lot more men, called Political Economists, who decided that the man had always been so crushed: it was his natural condition, and it was useless to think of releasing him. Other professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the dray—and so it would. Next, chairs were endorsed in universality to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much overproduction on top of him, that even if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking. Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the staff could be taken off; finally, that if his heart could be got right he need not have the weight taken off at all! And the Theologians secured a life job for centuries, just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was. Finally a man came along and said: 'Why, make the staff off and let the man go free.' That man was a Socialist."

STAR

2:30
8:15

Commencing Sunday Matinee

The Bohemians

Next Attraction: Reilly & Wood's Big Show

A Word to the Wise.

We wish to recommend to our readers that they study the advertisement of Stumpf & Langhoff. This firm is in the midst of its semi-annual workmen's sale, and is offering values that no man should allow to escape him if he likes to make his dollar do its full duty to him. Stumpf & Langhoff have proved themselves the friends of the workman, and we heartily recommend them to any of our readers who are not already acquainted with them.

The Herald, ten weeks for ten cents.

You Should Always Mention

To the advertiser the fact that you saw his 'ad' in the Social-Democratic Herald when you or your family make your purchases. Always bear in mind that the advertiser wants to see some returns for the money he spends with our paper, and we can give that without extra cost, only a little thoughtfulness on our side, that's all. Now don't forget and make a firm resolution.

A WINNER!—NOW READY! "Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

ALHAMBRA

Week commencing Sunday Matinee

CHAS. M. HOLLY
Presents The Ideal Musical Comedy

THE HALLROOM BOYS

In Two Acts and Four Scenes
Book and Lyrics by JOSEPH BYRON TOTTON
Music by Alexander Spencer
50—People, Mostly Girls—50.

30th ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

GIVEN BY THE
SOCIALIST MAENNERCHOR

OF MILWAUKEE

Saturday, October 20th, 1906

LIEDERTAFEL HALL
7th and Prairie Streets
Commencing 8 P. M. sharp

For the Benefit of the Press and Agitation Funds the Social Democratic Party will give

FOUR BIG MINSTREL SHOWS

Humboldt Turn Hall, - Nov. 17th
South Side Armory, - Nov. 24th

Bahn Frei Turn Hall, - Dec. 1st
South Side Turn Hall, - Dec. 8th

REMEMBER THESE DATES AND MAKE NO OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

Dancing School

Term for grown up young people will commence at RECREATION CLUB HALL, 19th and Wells St. Saturday, Sept. 1st. 1025 Walnut St.

NORTH SIDE TURN HALL, Tuesday, Sept. 4th.

RECREATION CLUB HALL, Wednesday, Sept. 5th. 19th and Wells St.

ARMORY HALL, Thursday, Sept. 6th. 612 First Ave.

Private Lessons. Telephone Grand 2207.
Tuition—Gentlemen, 12 lessons, \$5.00. Ladies, 15 lessons \$4.00.

PROF. A. G. WIRTH, Res. 114 16th St.
Ex. President Am. Nat'l Association Masters of Dancing. Member British Association of London, England. Member Gesellschaft Deutscher Tanzlehrer of Berlin Germany.

Working Shirts

Men's black and white striped Shirts, double sewed throughout, regular 45c value, 29c

Men's heavy black sateen or black and white striped drill Shirts, originally sold at 50c and 60c. Sale price, 39c

Socks

Heavy Rockwood Socks, regular 10c values. Sale price, 4c

Men's Black and Tan Socks, strictly seamless, regular 10c socks, 5c

Men's Fancy Openwork Socks, regular 25c values, 12c

Don't, for a minute, think that these are all the price reductions we've made—these are just a few hints. The only way you can really appreciate this sale is to step into one of our stores and look around. President Suspenders 33c. Canvas Gantlet Gloves 5c and other things in proportion. But this sale doesn't last forever—only a few days more.

Men's Handkerchiefs

Men's White, Colored Border Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, 3c

Men's Large Sized Tur-key Red Handkerchiefs, 4c

Men's Large Sized Indigo Blue Handkerchiefs, 4c

These are the handkerchiefs that other dealers are charging 10c for all over the country.

Working Pants

Men's Heavy Jeans Pants—"Union Made," strong and durable, either lined or unlined. \$1.25 value. Sale price, 79c

Men's Cassimere Hair-line pants—other dealers are selling them for \$1.50. Our sale price, 98c

Men's "Union Made" Cassimere Pants, made of the famous Reading Cassimere and sold everywhere else at \$2.00. Our sale price, \$1.39

Boys' Clothing

Boys' Blue Overalls, made to take the wear and tear from the other clothing. Sale price, 19c

Boys' All Wool Knee Pants, generally sold at 50c to 75c. Sale price, 39c

Norfolk and Two-piece Suits, sizes 3 to 16 years, regular \$3.50 value. Sale price, \$1.95

Norfolk and Two-piece Suits, regular \$4.00 and \$5.00 garments. Sale price, \$2.95

Men's Trousers

Fancy striped chevrons, cassimeres and worsteds in a great variety of patterns.

Our \$1.50 Trousers at, 98c

Our \$2.00 Trousers at, \$1.39

Our \$3.00 Trousers at, \$1.95

Our \$4.00 Trousers at, \$2.45

Our \$5.00 Trousers at, \$3.45

Police and Firemen's Suspenders. Sale price 15c

The Stumpf & Langhoff Store
369-371 E. Water St. 11th and Winnebago Sts.
National Ave. and Grove St. 3rd and Lloyd Sts.